UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

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27 July 2001

ENGLISH ONLY

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Sixth session, part 2
Bonn, 16-27 July 2001
Agenda item 2 (i)

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON CREDENTIALS

Report of the Bureau

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with rule 19 of the draft rules of procedure, being applied, "the credentials of representatives as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat if possible not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization".

2. Furthermore, rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure, being applied, provides that "the Bureau of any session shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the Conference of the Parties".

3. The present report is submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the light of the foregoing.

II. CREDENTIALS OF PARTIES TO THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

4. On 26 July 2001, the Bureau met to examine the credentials submitted by Parties to the Convention.

5. The Bureau had before it a memorandum dated 26 July 2001 from the Executive Secretary on the status of credentials of representatives participating in the Conference. The information in this memorandum is reflected below.

6. As noted in the memorandum of the Executive Secretary, formal credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 19 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, had been received by the secretariat for the representatives of the following 132 Parties participating in the Conference: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

7. Information concerning the appointment of representatives participating in the Conference had been communicated by means of facsimile in the form of letters or notes verbales from ministries, embassies, permanent missions to the United Nations or other Government offices or authorities, or through local United Nations offices, by the following 47 Parties participating in the Conference: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

8. Consequently, the President proposed that the Bureau should accept the credentials of all the representatives mentioned in the memorandum of the Executive Secretary, on the understanding that formal credentials for the representatives referred to in paragraph 7 above would be communicated to the secretariat as soon as possible. The Bureau accepted the proposal and agreed to submit the present report to the Conference. The Bureau further agreed to recommend to the Conference that it take note of this report.

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Sixth session, part two
Bonn, 16-27 July 2001
Agenda item 2 (e)

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ADMISSION OF ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Note by the secretariat

1. The admission of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as observers is governed by Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, which provides, *inter alia*, that "any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object".

2. At its first session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), further to a proposal by the President, agreed that the secretariat should invite to the future sessions of the Conference and of its subsidiary bodies, all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted at that session and at future sessions, unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1995/7, para. 22). Consequently, all the organizations admitted to previous sessions (with the exception of those which were admitted for a single session only at the Conference of the Parties) have been invited to attend the second part of the sixth session, and the procedure for admission to the Conference of the Parties applies to new applicants only.

3. In this context, the secretariat has prepared a list of new applicant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have expressed a wish to be admitted to the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 6, part 2), for consideration by the Parties at the start of the session. The list includes new applicant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have requested admittance since the first part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties in The Hague and whom have been granted pre-admittance status to attend the second part of the sixth session.

4. In drawing up the list, the secretariat has taken due account of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention and of the established practice whereby non-governmental organizations are required to furnish proof of their non-profit (tax-exempt) status in a State Member of the United Nations or a specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency or to Parties to the International Court of Justice.

5. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties has considered the list of applicants and raised no objections to the organizations listed in the attached annex. These organizations have been advised of their "pre-admittance status" on the understanding that the final authority for the admission of observers rests with the Conference of the Parties.

6. In the light of the above, the Conference is invited, at its first plenary meeting to accord observer status to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the attached list.

Annex

List of new applicant organizations having expressed their wish to be admitted as observers at the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Council of Europe (COE), Strasbourg, France
2. European Space Agency (ESA), Paris, France
3. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya
4. South Pacific Forum Secretariat (SPF), Suva, Fiji
5. Southern African Development Community (SADC), Gaborone, Botswana

II. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Action Solidarité Tiers Monde a.s.b.l. (ASTM), Luxembourg
2. Arbeitsgruppe für Luft- und Raumfahrt (ALR), Zürich, Switzerland (Aerospace Project Development Group)
3. Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Brussels, Belgium
4. Clean Air Foundation (CAF), Warsaw, Poland
5. Community of European Railways (CER), Brussels, Belgium
6. Conservation International (CI), Washington, United States of America
7. European Committee of the Manufacturers of Fire Protection Equipment and Fire Fighting Vehicles (eurofeu), Frankfurt, Germany
8. Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente (FLA), Milan, Italy
9. Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN), Santa Cruz, Bolivia
10. Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century (GEE-21), Honolulu, United States of America
11. Identity, Merge and Action (AIM), Faisalabad, Pakistan
12. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ), Tokyo, Japan
13. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia, Belém, Brazil
14. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT), Yokkaichi, Japan
15. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center (JIFPRO), Tokyo, Japan
16. READI - ENVIRONNEMENT (READI), Lome, Togo
17. STOP, Montreal, Canada
18. The Open University (OU), Milton Keynes, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
19. University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany
20. University of Delaware, Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, Newark, Delaware, United States of America
21. Verband der Elektrizitätswirtschaft e.V. (VDEW), Frankfurt, Germany (German Electricity Association)
22. Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability - Europe e.V. (YOIS Europe), Oberursel, Germany

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON THE SECOND PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION, HELD AT BONN FROM 16 TO 27 JULY 2001

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Part Three of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session is issued in document FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1.

PART FOUR: DRAFT DECISIONS ON WHICH PROGRESS WAS NOTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT THE SECOND PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION AND WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES DECIDED TO FORWARD TO ITS SEVENTH SESSION FOR ELABORATION, COMPLETION AND ADOPTION

Part Four of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session is issued in document FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.2.[1]

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[1] Section V of this document refers to the draft decisions on national systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, the texts of which are contained in the report of the Conference of the Parties on the first part of its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3 (Vol. III)).

PART ONE: PROCEEDINGS

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

A. Resumption of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

1. The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was formally resumed at the Hotel Maritim, Bonn, Germany, on 16 July 2001, by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session, Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands.

2. In resuming the sixth session of the Conference, at the 10th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2001, the President stated that he had called for the formal resumption of the Conference of the Parties at the present stage upon the recommendation of the Bureau, in order to provide an opportunity for negotiations to proceed without delay in the lead-up to the high-level segment later in the week.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of Iran (speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) made a statement.

B. High-level segment

4. The high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties was opened by the President at the 12th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001. At this segment, the President made a statement, which was followed by an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor of Bonn, Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, and a statement by the Executive Secretary. At the invitation of the President, the Conference was addressed by Mr. Robert T. Watson, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and by representatives of the Youth Meeting, held concurrently with the Conference, Ms. Fatoumatta Ndure (Gambia) and Mr. Shaun Nixon (United Kingdom). Summaries of these statements are contained in annex I below.

5. General statements were made by the representatives of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States); Czech Republic (on behalf of Central Group 11, Cyprus and Malta); Morocco; Australia; Canada; Japan; United States of America; Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); and the Russian Federation.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 2 (a))

6. For its consideration of this sub-item, at its 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/2001/INF.1).

7. On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note that, to date, there were 186 Parties to the Convention, all of which were eligible to participate in decision-making at the sessions.

8. On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties also took note that as at 11 June 2001, 35 States had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol, with the depositary having informed the secretariat that Vanuatu has acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 17 July 2001.

9. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cook Islands and Senegal stated that the process of ratification had been completed in their respective legislatures and that the relevant instruments would be deposited in due course.

10. The Conference of the Parties expressed its appreciation to those Parties that had ratified the Kyoto Protocol to date.

B. Agenda

11. For its consideration of this issue, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2001/1).

12. The agenda for the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties remained as adopted at the first part of the session, as shown below. Boldface indicates agenda items on which work was not completed at the first part of the sixth session.

1. Opening of the session:

(a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session;

(b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session;

(c) **Statement by the President;**

(d) **Addresses of welcome;**

(e) **Statement by the Executive Secretary.**

2. Organizational matters:

(a) **Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;**

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

(c) Adoption of the agenda;

(d) **Election of officers other than the President;**

(e) **Admission of organizations as observers;**

(f) **Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;**

(g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;[2]

(h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;

(i) **Adoption of the report on credentials.**

3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(c) **Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;**

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[2] To be held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 29 October to 9 November 2001 (see decision 2/CP.6).

(d) **Capacity-building:**

(i) **Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);**

(ii) **Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;**

(e) **Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);**

(f) **Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3, and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);**

(g) **Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);**

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

5. *Agenda item held in abeyance.*[3]

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2 (f) of the Convention.[4]

7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):

(a) **National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;**

(b) **Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;**

(c) **Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5);**[5]

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[3] Following the inability of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session to reach any conclusion on this matter (see FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraph 18), and following rule 10 (c) and rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, an item entitled "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention" was included in the provisional agenda for the sixth session. Attached to this item was a footnote reflecting a proposal made at the fifth session by the Group of 77 and China to amend this item to read "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of the Convention". At the first part of its sixth session, the Conference of the Parties decided to include this item in the provisional agenda for its seventh session (see FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.1, paras. 33 - 35).

[4] The item relating to the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I was withdrawn from the provisional agenda at the request of Kazakhstan in a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

[5] At the fifth session of the Conference, the President had proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to this sub-item it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. In the same spirit, it was understood that the Conference of the Parties,

(d) **Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;**

(e) **"Best practices" in policies and measures;**

(f) **Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol;**

(g) **Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);**

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

8. Administrative and financial matters.

9. Statements:

(a) Statements by Parties;

(b) Statements by Observer States;

(c) Statements by inter-governmental organizations;

(d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

10. Other matters.

11. Conclusion of the session:

(a) **Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session;**

(b) **Closure of the session.**

C. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 2 (d))

13. At the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President stated that no agreement had been reached on the nomination of a Vice-President from the Group of Asian States to the Bureau. He urged that group to redouble its efforts in this connection, in view of the fact that the current Bureau still had important work to do before the successor Bureau was elected at the seventh session.

D. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2 (e))

14. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations

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at its sixth session, would look at those aspects which were to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well as those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session (see FCCC/CP/1999/6 para. 16).

as observers, listing five intergovernmental organizations and 22 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers (FCCC/CP/2001/4).

15. In accordance with a recommendation by the Bureau, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers.

E. Organization of work of the second part of the sixth session
(Agenda item 2 (f))

16. At the second part of the sixth session, the Conference of the Parties decided to continue negotiations on key issues in four negotiating groups, and, following those negotiations, to establish an informal group to pursue the negotiations during the high-level segment of the Conference, under the chairmanship of the President (see section III below).

17. Following on the adoption by the Conference of the Parties of decision 5/CP.6, entitled "The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires plan of Action ", Conference of the Parties agreed to continue negotiations, in the four negotiating groups and under the existing co-chairmen, to reach consensus on the decisions texts incorporating and giving full effect to the Bonn Agreements by the end of the session.

18. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups reported on the outcome of the negotiations to the Conference of the Parties.

19. During the second part of the sixth session of the Conference, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) held their 14th sessions from 24 to 27 July 2001.[6]

F. Adoption of the report on credentials
(Agenda item 2 (i))

20. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties, noting that the Bureau had examined and approved the credentials of representatives of Parties, adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials (FCCC/CP/2001/3), noting also that Yemen should be listed in paragraph 6 of that report, and not paragraph 7.

G. Attendance

21. The second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties was attended by representatives of the following 179 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

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[6] For the reports on these sessions, see documents FCCC/SBI/2001/9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2.

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea

Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

22. The second part of the sixth session was also attended by observers for the following two States: Holy See and Turkey.

23. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented at the second part of the sixth session:

United Nations
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

24. The following specialized agencies and other related organizations of the United Nations system were represented at the second part of the sixth session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
World Bank (IBRD)
Global Environment Facility
World Meteorological Organization
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
World Trade Organization

25. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the second part of the sixth session of the Conference, see annex II below.

H. Documentation

26. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its sixth session are listed in annex III below.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION
(Agenda items 4 and 7)

27. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties decided, on the proposal of the President, to establish four negotiating groups on key issues as follows:

(a) Finance, technology transfer, adaptation, capacity-building, Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, and Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)

(b) Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) and Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia)

(c) Land use, land-use change and forestry

- Co-chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) and Mr. Philip M. Gwage (Uganda)

(d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

- Co-chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) and Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)

28. In this connection, the President drew attention, first, to the documents that had emerged from the first part of the sixth session at The Hague (FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.3, Volumes I – V), which were the formal basis for negotiations, and to an unbracketed, consolidated negotiating text (FCCC/CP/2001/2/Rev.1 and Adds.1 – 2, Add.3/Rev.1, and Adds. 4 – 6), which he had prepared, pursuant to the mandate he had received from the Conference at the first part of the sixth session,[7] to serve as a tool for the negotiations.

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[7] See decision 1/CP.6, paragraph 4, FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.2.

29. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties took note of reports from the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups established at the 10th plenary meeting[8], and decided to forward them as input into the work of the high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties involving ministers and senior officials (see paragraph 34 below).

30. In this connection, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); India; Australia; Saudi Arabia; and Japan.

31. The Conference of the Parties also noted that three draft decisions had emerged from the above negotiations, which would be brought before the Conference of the Parties at a later stage for adoption, namely "Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)"; "Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition"; and "Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism"
(see paragraphs 55 to 56 below).

32. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 20 July 2001, the President proposed, on the basis of the agreement reached in his consultations with the members of the Bureau and other participants, that the substantive negotiations should be continued during the forthcoming high-level segment of the Conference of the Parties in an informal group. In the interests of efficiency and transparency, the Group, which would be chaired by the President, would be guided by, and report daily, to the Conference of the Parties in plenary session. The Group could also decide to create smaller sub-groups on particular issues, on the understanding that negotiations on related subjects would not proceed in parallel.

33. The Conference of the Parties agreed to the above proposal, the composition of the Group being established as follows:[9]

Central Asia, Caucasus and Moldova	1
Central Group 11	3
Environmental Integrity Group	1
European Union	5
Group of 77 and China	19
Umbrella Group	6

34. The basis for discussion in the Group was a note prepared on the authority of the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups, at the request of the President, putting forward key

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[8] These reports were circulated in documents FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.1, FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.2, FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.3 and FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.4.

[9] The secretariat has been informed of the following membership of groups in the climate change process: the group of Central Asia, Caucasus and Moldova: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; the Central Group 11: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, and Malta as observer; the Environmental Integrity Group: Republic of Korea, Mexico and Switzerland; and the Umbrella Group: Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Ukraine and United States of America.

outstanding issues to be resolved by ministers and senior officials at the high-level segment (see FCCC/CP/2001/L.5). The note consolidated the earlier reports of the co-chairmen of the four negotiating groups, and sought to draw out and streamline core political issues, eliminating duplication and presenting issues and options in a common format.

35. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties also agreed at the same meeting to establish a fifth negotiating group to discuss issues under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol; to be chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway), Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA); and to report back to plenary.

36. At the 14th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2001, the President reported to the Conference of the Parties on the progress of negotiations in the Group over which he had presided. He said that, in relation to some issues, he could characterize the discussions as fruitful, and in some cases constructive, with a genuine spirit of compromise being present. On some others, however, the discussions could not yet be described as fruitful, with some compromises on the one hand, but a hardening of positions on the other. Nevertheless, he remained hopeful that an overall compromise on the various issues was achievable: this would require a renewed commitment from all to move away from established positions.

37. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2001, the President reported on the outcome of his consultations, and on the negotiations in his Group. In this connection, he expressed his appreciation to Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland), Mr. Peter Hodgson (New Zealand), Mr. Valli Moosa (South Africa), and Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) who had assisted him as co-facilitators.

A. Approval of The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6)

38. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2001, the President introduced a proposal[10] for a draft decision on core elements for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which had been prepared in the light of the negotiations undertaken earlier in the session, and of his own informal consultations during the high-level segment involving ministers and other senior officials, both in the Group under his chairmanship, and in spin-off discussions, and also in the light of advice from the co-facilitators.

39. He noted that the draft decision sought to register political agreements on core elements of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which would be incorporated into complete decisions on the relevant subjects for adoption later in the session. The text of the decision would be edited, and a number of legal and technical points would need to be adjusted. Those editorial and technical adjustments would be issued in a conference room paper and a secretariat official would be designated to provide information. He also noted that Croatia had been inadvertently omitted from Appendix Z to section VII of the decision.

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[10] The text of the President's proposal was contained in an informal paper time-dated 21 July 2001, 10.47 p.m., together with a revised final section on compliance, time-dated 23 July 2001, 10.27 a.m. The text as a whole, as approved, was subsequently issued as FCCC/CP/2001/L.7.

40. Also at its 15th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, approved the draft decision as decision 5/CP.6, later entitled "The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action" (see paragraph 61 below), on the understanding that formal adoption would follow at the next plenary meeting, once the text had been issued in an official conference document.

B. Statements by the President and Executive Secretary

41. In a statement made following the approval of decision 5/CP.6, the President said that the decision at the first part of the session not to close but to adjourn and resume at a second part had been a calculated risk, which could have resulted in a loss of political momentum. However, the spirit of The Hague had remained strong during the many intensive consultations held in the inter-sessional period, together with an awareness that the Conference of the Parties must not fail a second time, for that would betray the expectations that had been aroused in the world community.

42. In thanking all who had contributed with their cooperation and devotion to the present outcome, he said that participants had needed to demonstrate that multilateral negotiations within the framework of the United Nations did make sense, and that it was possible to agree in that context. This was all the more relevant at a time when global meetings were encountering so much criticism. The present agreement showed that global developments - whether economic, technological, environmental or climatic - could be addressed by responsible global decision-making.

43. The Executive Secretary paid tribute to the President's energy and perseverance, which had led to the present success; expressed his appreciation to all United Nations staff who had contributed to the exercise; and, lastly, expressed his thanks to participants for providing him, on the occasion of his last COP in Bonn, with such a bright and hopeful moment.

C. Statements made in connection with the approval of The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6)[11]

44. Upon the approval of decision 5/CP.6, statements were made by the representatives of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland); Morocco; Australia (on behalf of the Umbrella Group); China; Japan; Bulgaria (on behalf of Central Group 11); United States of America; Indonesia; Grenada (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries); Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Canada; Burkina Faso (on behalf of the African Group); India; Mexico (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); Panama; Brazil; Switzerland; Senegal; Malta; Sudan; Vanuatu (on behalf of the Least Developed Countries); and Costa Rica.

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[11] The Conference of the Parties subsequently agreed, on the proposal of the President, to request the secretariat to issue a verbatim transcript of these statements (see FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.4).

D. Adoption of The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6)

45. At the 16th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the President drew attention to document FCCC/CP/2001/L.7, containing the text of decision 5/CP.6, as it had been approved for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its 15th plenary meeting on 23 July 2001 (see paragraphs 38 to 40 above). This document replaced a version of the text in FCCC/CP/2001/L.6 which was thereby withdrawn.

46. Before presenting the above-mentioned text to the Conference of the Parties for adoption, the President made a statement under his own political responsibility, in which he stated that, as President, he would safeguard the integrity of the political agreements reached by Ministers and other heads of delegation on 23 July 2001. He urged participants to work intensively on the basis of those agreements to reach consensus on final decision texts in the different areas by the end of the present session. It was consequently necessary for him to take a decision at the present stage to launch the final phase of work. As President, too, he would guarantee a fair process. He believed that he had the support of all Parties for the above statement.

47. He also recalled, as he had noted at the 15th plenary meeting, when the Conference of the Parties had approved decision 5/CP.6, that there were some inconsistencies and issues which would need to be addressed. These included those contained in a list compiled by the secretariat (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.9), and in a proposal by the Russian Federation (FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.10).

48. At its 16th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 5/CP.6 (see Part Two, section I, of this report).

49. The President noted that the list of inconsistencies issued in document FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.9 should be considered simply as an inventory. The most evident inconsistency appeared in the last sentence of paragraph 11 of Chapter VI.2 of decision 5/CP.6, on the principles, nature and scope of mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

50. He added that two further types of issue would need to be dealt with in the negotiations on the basis of the decision just adopted: first, an issue which had been raised directly with him, namely the methodological basis of the numbers in the agreement on LULUCF, including Appendix Z, and, secondly, the need to ensure that the decisions to be adopted on the basis of decision 5/CP.6 were fully consistent with the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Finally, he observed that, in his own judgement, it would not be necessary for him to develop new texts to facilitate the negotiations.

E. Statements made in connection with the adoption of The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 5/CP.6)

51. Upon the adoption of decision 5/CP.6, statements were made by the representatives of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Saudi Arabia; India; Switzerland (on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group); Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States - AOSIS); Japan;

China; Costa Rica; Bulgaria (on behalf of Central Group 11); Argentina; Australia; Antigua and Barbuda; Malaysia; United Republic of Tanzania; Morocco; United States of America; Bangladesh; and Venezuela.

F. Reports of the negotiating groups

52. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties heard reports from the co-chairmen of the negotiating groups established at its 10th plenary meeting (see paragraph 27 above), indicating the degree of progress attained at the end of the session in the different groups.

53. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties expressed its sincere appreciation to the co-chairmen of the negotiating groups for their invaluable work.

54. The President observed that the intention of the ministers, as presented in decision 5/CP.6, had been for the Conference of the Parties to adopt a balanced package of further decisions as a whole. While the Conference of the Parties had come close to completing such a balanced package in the short time available to it, a number of issues remained to be resolved at the next session.

G. Decisions on which the Conference of the Parties noted that negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of the sixth session, and which the Conference of the Parties decided to forward to its seventh session for adoption

55. At the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President noted that negotiations had been completed and consensus reached at the second part of the sixth session on a number of draft decisions, and that other draft decisions had emerged from the negotiations held during the first part of the sixth session.

56. On a proposal from the President, the Conference agreed to take note that negotiations had been completed and consensus reached on the following decisions at the second part of the sixth session of the Conference, and to forward them to the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for adoption:[12]

(a) Decision -/CP.7. Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);

(b) Decision -/CP.7. Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;

(c) Decision -/CP.7. Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);

(d) Decision -/CP.7. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3, and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol);

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[12] The texts of these decisions are contained in FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.1.

(e) Decision -/CP.7. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
(f) Decision -/CP.7. Funding under the Convention;
(g) Decision -/CP.7. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
(h) Decision -/CP.7. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
(i) Decision -/CP.7. Funding under the Kyoto Protocol;
(j) Decision -/CP.7. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

H. Draft decisions on which progress was noted by the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its sixth session, and which the Conference of the Parties decided to forward to its seventh session for elaboration, completion and adoption

57. Also at the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President noted that other draft decisions had emerged from the negotiating groups on which agreement had not yet been reached, and that further work was required to reach consensus, focusing in particular on outstanding issues.

58. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties agreed to take note of the progress made on the following draft decisions and to forward them to the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for elaboration, completion and adoption:[13]

(a) Draft decision -/CP.7. Land-use, land-use change and forestry;[14]
(b) Draft decision -/CP.7. Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4);
(c) Draft decision -/CP.7. Procedures and mechanisms on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;
(d) Draft decision -/CP.7. "Good practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
(e) Draft decisions -/CP.7. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

I. Concluding statement by the President

59. Concluding the discussions under agenda items 4 and 7, the President observed that the process of negotiations had indeed been fair, and that all representatives had cooperated in guaranteeing the integrity of the political agreement that had been reached. All Parties had

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[13] The texts of these draft decisions are contained in FCCC/CP/2001/5/Add.2, with the exception of the last ones, the texts of which are contained in FCCC/CP/200/5/Add.3 (Vol. III).

[14] In a statement made at the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the representative of Australia noted that his country did not intend to access Article 3.4 forest management provisions under either paragraph 10 or the appendix to paragraph 11, on the basis that Australia was eligible to address land-use change emissions under the second sentence of Article 3.7, using 1990 as the base.

confirmed to him their intention of completing the work on the outstanding issues in a manner which would be faithful to the political agreement contained in decision 5/CP.6. That meant that there would be no re-opening of any issues that had been agreed in that decision.

60. It was his political assessment that, as a result of decision 5/CP.6, the Kyoto Protocol was now ratifiable, and he expressed the hope that the target required for entry into force would be reached well before the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, thus allowing the qualitative objectives and the quantitative targets of the Kyoto Protocol to be met during the first commitment period.

61. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties agreed that decision 5/CP.6 should henceforth be entitled "The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action"; and that the secretariat should prepare and issue a transcript of the statements made upon the approval of that decision at the 15th plenary meeting, in view of their historical significance.[15]

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 8)

62. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the SBI at its fourteenth session, adopted decision 6/CP.6 entitled "Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations" (see Part Two, section I, of this report).

63. After the adoption of this decision, the Executive Secretary thanked the Conference of the Parties for confirming and extending the present linkage with the United Nations secretariat, which gave the UNFCCC secretariat the stability in which it could work with a large degree of autonomy and with an anchorage to the United Nations Head Quarters. Accordingly, he reported to the Secretary-General, on the one hand, through the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, thus integrating the work of UNFCCC with the work of the United Nations on sustainable development; and on the other, through the Under-Secretary-General for Management, thus keeping the Convention secretariat within the framework of the United Nations Regulations and Rules on financial and personnel matters.

V. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 10)

A. Proposal by Canada

64. At the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President recalled that at the 15th plenary meeting he had drawn the attention of the Conference of the Parties to a proposal by Canada on the potential of clean energy to contribute to global environmental benefits (see document FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.13).

65. The representative of Canada, indicating that his delegation's proposal reflected a strong personal interest by the Prime Minister of Canada, said that global action to combat climate

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[15] See FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.4.

change would require over time a shift to a lower emissions energy mix in national economies. Global energy needs would continue to rise and should be met with a progressively increasing contribution from cleaner, or less greenhouse gas-emitting, energy.

66. After a procedural discussion, in which statements were made by representatives of 28 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of Central Group 11, one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and one speaking on behalf of the African Group, the representative of Canada, in a spirit of compromise, amended his delegation's proposal to consist solely of paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of document FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.13.

67. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties adopted the proposal by Canada, as amended (see Part Two, section II, of this report).

B. Request for further work

68. At the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President recalled that the Conference of the Parties, at its 13th plenary meeting, had established a negotiating group on Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol (see paragraph 28 above), but that this group had not been able to meet during the session.

69. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties requested the secretariat to organize a workshop of governmental experts on the above issues prior to the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harald Dovland, the Chairman of the SBSTA, and to seek the necessary contributions from outside the core budget (see Part Two, section II, of this report).

VI. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 11)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session
(Agenda item 11 (a))

70. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties considered the draft report on the second part of its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2001/L.1 and Add.1), which was introduced by the Rapporteur.

71. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on the second part of its sixth session, and authorized the Rapporteur, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report.

B. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 11 (b))

72. Winding up the discussions at the 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the President said that the adoption of the political agreement contained in decision 5/CP.6 was not merely related to the climate change process and the further operationalization of the Convention and the

Kyoto Protocol; it signified the centrality of the concept of international cooperation for the higher common objectives of the global community. That agreement had been the direct outcome of dialogue, mutual understanding and a sense of conciliation and compromise.

73. Concluding statements were made by the representative of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Bulgaria (on behalf of Central Group 11); Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States – AOSIS); Belgium (on behalf of the European Community and its member States); Australia; Vanuatu (on behalf of the least developed countries); Japan; New Zealand; Hungary; and Morocco.

74. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

Summary of statements made at the opening of the high-level segment at the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

Statement by the President

In his statement, the President said that there was mounting evidence that never in the course of human history had the climate changed as fast as at present. Without doubt, climate change was to a great extent man-made, and would eventually affect life conditions in an irreversible manner, with poor people in poor countries being affected the most. Precaution therefore called for a political response at the present stage, and the first precautionary measure required was to agree to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

However, negotiations on that issue were difficult, often - as in The Hague - ending up where they had started. Yet, the Conference of the Parties ought to reach agreement at the present session: because participants had promised to do so, and had thus raised expectations of resolving the remaining issues, in order to make the Kyoto Protocol operational. Political leaders now had the task of seeking a political compromise - a balanced package - for which all the necessary ingredients were available.

After many consultations with Parties, he had produced an integrated consolidated unbracketed text, which was the result of careful consideration of the positions of all Parties. In his view it was credible, both politically and environmentally; and it was balanced, and could serve as a tool in order to craft a sustainable agreement.

The Kyoto Protocol was a complicated document because climate change was a complicated phenomenon, with many economic, social and environmental dimensions. But it was also result-oriented, flexible, fair and credible. The Conference of the Parties should endeavour to draft an agreement which would be open to all - whether at the present stage, or later.

Address of welcome

The Conference of the Parties heard a welcoming address from the Lord Mayor of Bonn, Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, in which she welcomed participants to Bonn and expressed her best wishes for the success of the Conference.

Bonn, although a relatively small United Nations city, was expanding in terms of the presence of United Nations and related agencies. It was also host to a growing number of international conferences and events, as well as being an important centre for telecommunications, science and research, and a focus of global dialogue. In this connection, she was confident that the project to create a United Nations campus with an international congress centre would soon become a reality.

Statement by the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary said that negotiations at the present stage were taking place under the aegis of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and would deal with enhanced financial and technological support, including capacity-building, for developing countries to integrate climate change in national strategies for sustainable development. They should also approve the operational rules of the Kyoto Protocol for limiting greenhouse gas emissions; these would be valuable components of the emerging international regime to deal with climate change.

It was, however, important to keep the long-term view in mind, rather than focusing on how to deal with the first commitment period. A further reason why success was essential at the present juncture was the need to give a positive signal to economic actors that lower emissions intensity was one of the keys to the global economy of the 21st century.

In conclusion, noting that this was his last statement as Executive Secretary to a COP in Bonn, he reviewed his experience in Bonn over the past five years. While warm thanks were due to the Government of Germany for its growing understanding of the needs of the UNFCCC secretariat and to the City of Bonn for its unfailing hospitality, he believed that the overall United Nations presence in Bonn had not yet reached the critical mass of activity that would provide an attractive base for career development and allow United Nations institutions to recruit, motivate and retain competent staff, and that would in turn encourage Governments to reintroduce permanent diplomatic representation. A breakthrough in this respect could come with a decision by the host Government to move ahead with the creation of a "United Nations Campus" in the former parliamentary complex, together with an associated conference centre capable of accommodating large-scale meetings.

Other statements

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Robert T. Watson, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), made a statement in which he reviewed the key conclusions of the Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the IPCC. The Panel had found that:

(a) The Earth's climate system had changed, globally and regionally, with some of those changes being attributable to human activities;

(b) Carbon dioxide, surface temperatures, precipitation and sea level were all projected to increase globally during the 21st century because of human activities;

(c) Biological systems had already been affected in many parts of the world by changes in climate, particularly increases in regional temperature;

(d) Projected changes in climate would have both beneficial and adverse effects on water resources, agriculture, natural ecosystems and human health; but the larger the changes in climate the more the adverse effects would dominate;

(e) There were many technological options to reduce near-term greenhouse gas emissions and opportunities for lowering costs, but barriers to the deployment of climate-friendly technologies needed to be overcome.

He added that all the scenarios considered for the century predicted an ongoing increase in carbon dioxide levels, more extreme weather events, temperature increases, changes in precipitation, sea level rise, and impacts on agricultural productivity. He noted that cost-effective technologies existed to target greenhouse gas emissions, with the costs of addressing climate change domestically estimated at 0.2 - 2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), falling even lower in the event of international cooperation.

Also at the invitation of the President, statements were made at the same meeting by Ms. Fatoumatta Ndure (Gambia) and Mr. Shaun Nixon (United Kingdom), on behalf of the Youth Meeting taking place concurrently with the Conference. They urged all Parties not to increase the use of sinks in the Protocol and to establish regulations to ensure environmental integrity, effective maintenance and long-term sustainability. After all, the UNFCCC process had been initiated at Rio in order to create a sustainable society for both present and future generations.

They stated that, as regards developing countries, the greatest obstacle to the successful implementation of climate change initiatives was monetary. Without funds to finance projects such as awareness campaigns, governments could not keep people informed and educated about environmental changes in the coming decades.

With respect to the future, they noted that there was a need to guarantee increasing youth participation in future conferences, most importantly in the actual discussions. Ultimately, young people looked forward to the day when respect for the environment and the need to develop sustainable ways of life became more important than short-term, out-of-date principles. The time was ripe for that all-important decision - participants should bear this in mind, as history would be their judge.

Annex II

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
4. Caribbean Community Secretariat
5. Center for International Forestry Research
6. Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
7. Corporación Andina de Fomento
8. Council of Europe
9. European Space Agency
10. International Energy Agency
11. IUCN-The World Conservation Union
12. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
13. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
14. Permanent Court of Arbitration
15. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
16. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Air Transport Association of America
2. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
3. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives Canada
4. Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement
5. American Nuclear Society
6. American Portland Cement Alliance
7. American Society of International Law
8. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Umweltfragen e.V.
9. Arbeitsgruppe für Luft – und Raumfahrt
10. Arbeitskreis Energie der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft e.V.
11. Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles
12. Australian Aluminium Council
13. Australian Coal Association
14. Australian Conservation Foundation
15. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
16. Battelle Memorial Institute
17. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie
18. Birdlife International/Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
19. British Fire Protection Systems Association Ltd.

20. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
21. Business Council of Australia
22. Business South Africa
23. CarbonFix e.V.
24. Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V.
25. CEE Bankwatch Network
26. CEMBUREAU
27. Center for Clean Air Policy
28. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
29. Center for International Environmental Law
30. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
31. Centre for European Economic Research
32. Centre for European Policy Studies
33. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects and Technical Assistance
34. Centre for Science and Environment
35. Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales
36. Cercle mondial du consensus/World Sustainable Energy Coalition
37. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
38. Clean Air Foundation
39. Climate Action Network - Latin America
40. Climate Action Network - United Kingdom
41. Climate Action Network - France
42. Climate Action Network - Southeast Asia
43. Climate Institute
44. Climate Network Africa
45. Climate Network Europe
46. Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow
47. Competitive Enterprise Institute
48. Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers
49. Confederation of European Paper Industries
50. Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin
51. Cornell University
52. Council of German Forest Owners Associations
53. David Suzuki Foundation
54. Deutsche Gesellschaft für seltene Kulturpflanzen
55. Development Alternatives
56. Earth Council
57. Ecologic Foundation
58. Edison Electric Institute
59. Electric Power Research Institute
60. Emissions Marketing Association
61. Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
62. Environmental Defense
63. Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde

64. EPOTEC, Inc.
65. Euroheat & Power
66. EURONATURA
67. European Association for Solar Energy
68. e5 - European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
69. European Chemical Industry Council
70. European Federation For Transport and Environment
71. European Landowners' Organisation
72. European Nuclear Society
73. FACE Foundation
74. Federation of Canadian Municipalities
75. FERN
76. Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente
77. Forum Atomique Européen
78. Foundation DLO
79. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
80. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
81. France Nature Environnement
82. Franciscans International
83. Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
84. Free University Amsterdam, Institute of Environmental Studies
85. Friends of the Earth International
86. E7 Fund for Sustainable Energy Development
87. Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
88. German Foundation for International Development
89. German NGO-Forum on Environment & Development
90. Germanwatch
91. Global Climate Coalition
92. Global Commons Institute
93. Global Environmental Forum
94. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
95. Green Korea United
96. Greenpeace International
97. Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvables et l'Environnement
98. Hamburg Institute of International Economics
99. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government
100. HELIO International
101. Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Centre for Environmental Technology
102. Industrial Technology Research Institute
103. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
104. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
105. Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazonia
106. Insurance Industry Initiative for the Environment in association with UNEP

107. International Aluminium Institute
108. International Chamber of Commerce
109. International Climate Change Partnership
110. International Cogeneration Alliance
111. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
112. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
113. International Council of Environmental Law
114. International Council of Women
115. International Emissions Trading Association
116. International Gas Union
117. International Institute for Energy Conservation
118. International Institute for Energy Conservation - Europe
119. International Institute for Sustainable Development
120. International Organization for Standardization
121. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
122. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
123. INZET Association for North-South Campaigns
124. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
125. Japan Environmental Council
126. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
127. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
128. Joyce Foundation
129. Keidanren
130. Kiko Network
131. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
132. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
133. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
134. Landvernd – National Association for the Protection of the Icelandic Environment
135. Leland Stanford Junior University
136. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
137. Loss Prevention Council
138. Manila Observatory
139. Max-Planck-Institute
140. Minerals and Energy Policy Centre
141. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
142. National Association of State Fire Marshals
143. National Environmental Trust
144. National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
145. National Mining Association
146. Natural Resources Defense Council
147. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
148. Norwegian Shipowner's Association
149. Nuclear Energy Institute
150. Oeko Institute (Institute for Applied Ecology e.V.)

151. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
152. PELANGI
153. Pembina Institute
154. Peoples' Forum 2001
155. Pew Center on Global Climate Change
156. Prima Klima - weltweit - e.V.
157. Proclim – Forum for Climate and Global Change
158. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
159. Resources for the Future
160. Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität, Bonn
161. Royal Institute of International Affairs
162. Scientists for Global Responsibility
163. Sierra Club of Canada
164. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
165. Stiftung Wald in Not
166. STOP
167. Swiss Association for Environmentally Conscious Management
168. Tata Energy Research Institute
169. Technische Universität Darmstadt
170. Tellus Institute
171. The Business Roundtable
172. The Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
173. The Climate Council
174. The Federation of Electric Power Companies
175. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
176. The Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
177. The Institute of Cultural Affairs
178. The Japan Economic Research Institute
179. The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
180. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
181. The Nature Conservancy
182. The Open University
183. The Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement - International
184. The Pacific Forest Trust
185. The Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
186. Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society
187. Third World Network
188. U.S. Climate Action Network
189. Union of Concerned Scientists
190. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
191. Union of Public Associations - Russian Environmental Congress
192. Union of the Electricity Industry - EURELECTRIC
193. United Mine Workers of America
194. United Nations Environment and Development - UK Committee

195. University of Bielefeld
196. University of California, Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy
197. University of Cambridge, Centre of international Studies
198. University of Cape Town, Energy and Development Research Centre
199. University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences
200. University of Maastricht, Institute for Transnational Legal Research
201. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute
202. University of St. Gallen, Institute for Economy and the Environment
203. University of Surrey
204. University of Tampere
205. University of Waikato, The International Global Change Institute
206. Utrecht University, Department of Science, Technology and Society
207. Verband de Elektrizitätswirtschaft e.V.
208. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre
209. WBUG - Wissenschaftlicher Beirat der Bundesregierung Globale Umweltveränderungen
210. Woods Hole Research Center
211. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
212. World Coal Institute
213. World Conference on Religion and Peace
214. World Council of Churches
215. World Nuclear Association
216. World Resources Institute
217. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
218. WWF
219. Young Energy Specialists and Development Co-operation
220. Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability – Europe e.V

Annex III

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at the second part of its sixth session

FCCC/CP/2001/1	Agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/2001/2/Rev.1 and Add.1 - 2, Add. 3/Rev.1 and Add. 4 – 6	Review of the implementation of commitments of other provisions of the Convention. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Consolidated negotiating text proposed by the President
FCCC/CP/2001/3	Organizational matters. Adoption of the report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/2001/4	Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/2001/INF.1	Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2001/INF.2	List of participants
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.1 and Add.1	Note by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session. Views from Parties
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views from Parties on demonstrable progress under Article 3.2 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/2001/MISC.3	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.1, and Add.2 and Add.3 (Volumes I-V)	Report of the Conference of the Parties on the first part of its sixth session, held at The Hague from 13 to 25 November 2000
FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.1 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary

FCCC/CP/2001/L.1 and Add.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on the second part of its sixth session, held at Bonn from 16 - 27 July 2001
FCCC/CP/2001/L.2	Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties). Draft decision - /CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.3	Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition. Draft decision - /CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.4/Rev.1	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference. Draft decision proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group. Draft decision - /CP.6. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism
FCCC/CP/2001/L.5	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Note by the co-chairmen of the negotiating groups
FCCC/CP/2001/L.7	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Decision 5/CP.6
FCCC/CP/2001/L.8	Administrative and financial matters. Institutional linkage of the UNFCCC secretariat to the United Nations
FCCC/CP/2001/L.10	Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5). Draft decision - /CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group

FCCC/CP/2001/L.11/Rev.1	Land use, land-use change and forestry. Draft decision -/CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.12	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol). Draft decision -/CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.13	Preparation for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision -/CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/L.14	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Draft decision proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group. Draft decision -/CP.6. Funding under the Convention
FCCC/CP/2001/L.15	Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Funding under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision -/CP.6 proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.9	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Note by the secretariat
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.10	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Proposal by the Russian Federation

FCCC/CP/2001/INF.3 (Volumes 1–5)	Texts forwarded by the subsidiary bodies to the Conference of the Parties at the first part of its sixth session
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.11	Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.4). Draft decision proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.12/Rev.1	Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the co-chairmen of the negotiating group
FCCC/CP/2001/CRP.13	Other matters. Proposal by Canada. Draft conclusions

PART TWO: ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT THE SECOND PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION

I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT THE SECOND PART OF ITS SIXTH SESSION

Decision 5/CP.6

The Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions 1/CP.4, 1/CP.5 and 1/CP.6,

Having considered the texts forwarded to it by the subsidiary bodies at the first part of its sixth session, the report on the first part of its sixth session and the addenda thereto, using as a tool the consolidated negotiating text prepared by its President,

Recognizing the contribution of the negotiating groups established at the second part of the session and *noting* with satisfaction decisions on additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism; capacity-building in developing countries (Parties not included in Annex I) and capacity-building in countries with economies in transition,

1. *Decides* to adopt the agreements contained in the annex to this decision as core elements for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

2. *Decides* that the second week of the current session shall be devoted to the negotiation and adoption of a balanced package of further decisions incorporating and giving full effect to the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Urges* all Parties to participate actively and constructively in these negotiations; and

4. *Requests* its President to continue the development of texts incorporating the core elements referred to in paragraph 1 above, to facilitate the negotiations.

16th plenary meeting
25 July 2001

Annex

CORE ELEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION

I. FUNDING UNDER THE CONVENTION

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Recalls* the relevant provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in particular its Articles 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 and 11, also its decisions 11/CP.1 and 15/CP.1;

2. *Notes* that, by its decisions -/CP.6,and -/CP.6, funding has been provided for the implementation of capacity-building activities in Parties not included in Annex I and that additional guidance has been given to the Global Environment Facility to that effect.

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

3. That:

(a) There is a need for funding, including funding that is new and additional to contributions that are allocated to the Global Environment Facility climate change focal area and to multilateral and bilateral funding, for the implementation of the Convention;

(b) Predictable and adequate levels of funding shall be made available to Parties not included in Annex I;

(c) In order to meet the commitments under Articles 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8 and 4.9, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Annex I Parties that are in a position to do so should provide funding for developing country Parties, through the following channels:

(i) Increased Global Environment Facility replenishment;

(ii) The special climate change fund to be established under this decision;

(iii) Bilateral and multilateral channels.

(d) Appropriate modalities for burden sharing among the Parties included in Annex II need to be developed;

(e) Parties included in Annex II shall report on their financial contributions on an annual basis;

(f) It shall review the reports referred to in paragraph 3 (e) above on an annual basis.

4. *Notes* that many Parties included in Annex II have expressed their willingness to commit themselves to providing adequate funding through a political declaration.

Special climate change fund

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That a special climate change fund shall be established to finance activities, programmes and measures related to climate change, that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the Global Environment Facility climate change focal area and by bilateral and multilateral funding, in the following areas:

(a) Adaptation;

(b) Technology transfer;

(c) Energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and

(d) Activities to assist developing country Parties referred to under Article 4, paragraph 8 (h), in diversifying their economies.

2. That the Parties included in Annex II and other Parties included in Annex I that are in a position to do so shall be invited to contribute to the fund, which shall be operated by an entity which operates the financial mechanism, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

3. To invite the entity referred to in paragraph 2 above to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

Least developed countries

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That a least developed countries fund shall be established, which shall be operated by an entity which operates the financial mechanism, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, to support a work programme for the least developed countries. This work programme shall include, *inter alia,* National Adaptation Programmes of Action;

2. To invite the entity referred to in paragraph 1 above to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose;

3. To provide guidance to the entity referred to in paragraph 1 above on the modalities for operating this fund, including expedited access.

II. FUNDING UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The Conference of the Parties;

1. *Recalls* Articles 10, 11 and 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol and its decisions 11/CP.1 and 15/CP.1.

2. *Recognizes* that funding should be made available to Parties not included in Annex I, which is new and additional to contributions under the Convention.

3. *Agrees* that appropriate modalities for burden sharing need to be developed.

The Kyoto Protocol adaptation fund

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That an adaptation fund shall be established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that have become Parties to the Protocol;

2. That the adaptation fund shall be financed from the share of proceeds on the clean development mechanism project activities and other sources of funding;

3. That Annex I Parties that intend to ratify the Kyoto Protocol are invited to provide funding, which will be additional to the share of proceeds on clean development mechanism project activities;

4. That the adaptation fund shall be operated and managed by an entity which operates the financial mechanism of the Convention, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, with guidance to be provided by the Conference of the Parties in the period prior to entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol;

5. To invite the entity referred to in paragraph 4 above to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose;

6. That Parties included in Annex I that intend to ratify the Kyoto Protocol shall report on their financial contributions to the fund on an annual basis;

7. To review the reports referred to in paragraph 6 above on an annual basis, upon entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties.

III. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. To establish an Expert Group on Technology Transfer to be nominated by the Parties;

2. That the Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall comprise 20 experts, as follows:

(a) Three members from each of the regions of the Parties not included in Annex I (namely, Africa, Asia and the Pacific; and Latin America and the Caribbean);

(b) One member from the small island developing States;

(c) Seven members from Parties included in Annex I; and

(d) Three members from relevant international organizations;

3. That the experts shall have expertise in any of the following areas: greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation technologies, technology assessments, information technology, resource economics, and social development;

4. That the Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall elect annually a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among its members, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I and the other being a member from a Party not included in Annex I. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I and a member from a Party not included in Annex I.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 4.8 AND 4.9 OF THE CONVENTION (DECISION 3/CP.3 AND ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL)

1. Adverse effects of climate change

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That the implementation of the identified activities shall be supported through the Global Environment Facility (in accordance with decision -/CP.6), the special climate change fund (in accordance with decision -/CP.6), and other bilateral and multilateral sources;

2. To consider, at its eighth session, the implementation of insurance-related actions to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change, based on the outcome of workshops on insurance.

2. Impact of the implementation of response measures

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That the implementation of the identified activities shall be supported through the Global Environment Facility (in accordance with decision -/CP.6), the special climate change fund (in accordance with decision -/CP.6), and other bilateral and multilateral sources;

2. To consider, at its eighth session, the implementation of insurance-related actions to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the impact of implementation of response measures, based on the outcome of the workshops on insurance.

V. MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 3.14 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The Conference of the Parties recognizes:

1. That minimizing the impact of their implementation of Article 3.1 of the Kyoto Protocol is a development concern affecting both industrialized and developing countries. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention commit to take fully into account the consequences of these actions and to prevent or minimize their adverse effects. These Parties consider such action as a cost-effectiveness measure.

The Conference of the Parties agrees to recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that:

1. It request Parties included in Annex I to the Convention to provide information, as part of the necessary supplementary information to their annual inventory report, in accordance with the guidelines under Article 7.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, relating to how they are striving, under Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol, to implement their commitments mentioned in Article 3.1 of the Kyoto Protocol in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention; and further requests those Parties to incorporate, in this respect, information on action identified in paragraph 3 below, based on methodologies identified at a workshop organized to this end;

2. It decide that the information referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the facilitative branch of the compliance committee;

3. It agree that Parties included in Annex II, and other Annex I Parties in a position to do so, should give priority, in implementing their commitments under Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol, to the following actions:

(a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities;

(b) Removing subsidies associated with the use of environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies;

(c) Cooperating in the technological development of non-energy uses of fossil fuels, and supporting developing country Parties to this end;

(d) Cooperating in the development, diffusion and transfer of less greenhouse gas emitting advanced fossil-fuel technologies, and/or technologies relating to fossil fuels that capture and store greenhouse gases, and encouraging their wider use; and facilitating the participation of the least developed countries and other non-Annex I Parties in this effort;

(e) Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties identified in Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention for improving efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels, taking into consideration the need to improve the environmental efficiency of these activities; and

(f) Assisting developing country Parties which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies.

VI. MECHANISMS PURSUANT TO ARTICLES 6, 12 AND 17 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

1. Principles, nature and scope

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. To reaffirm the preamble of the Convention;

2. To recognize that the Kyoto Protocol has not created or bestowed any right, title or entitlement to emissions of any kind on Parties included in Annex I.

3. That, in using the mechanisms, Parties shall be guided by the objective and principles contained in Articles 2 and 3 and by Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Convention;

4. That the Parties included in Annex I shall implement domestic action in accordance with national circumstances and with a view to reducing emissions in a manner conducive to narrowing per capita differences between developed and developing country Parties while working towards achievement of the ultimate objective of the Convention;

5. That the use of the mechanisms shall be supplemental to domestic action, and that domestic action shall thus constitute a significant element of the effort made by each Party included in Annex I to meet its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, paragraph 1;

6. That the Parties included in Annex I shall be requested to provide relevant information in relation to paragraph 5 above in accordance with Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol, for review under Article 8 of the Protocol;

7. That the provision of such information shall take into account reporting on demonstrable progress as contained in decision -/CP.6 (*Article 7*)[16];

8. That the facilitative branch of the compliance committee shall address questions of implementation with respect to paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

9. To recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that certified emission reductions, emission reduction units and assigned amount units under Articles 6, 12 and 17 may be used to meet commitments under Article 3.1 of Parties included in Annex I, and can be added as provided for in Article 3, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12; and that emission reduction units and assigned amount units can be subtracted as provided for in Article 3, paragraphs 10 and 11, in conformity with the provisions on registries (decision -/CP.6. *Modalities for accounting assigned amount*), without altering the quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol;

10. That the share of proceeds to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation, as referred to in Article 12, paragraph 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, shall be two per cent of the certified emissions reductions issued for a clean development mechanism's project activity;

11. To recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the eligibility to participate in the mechanisms by a Party included in Annex I shall be dependent on its compliance with methodological and reporting requirements under Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Kyoto

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[16] See FCCC/CP/2001/2/Add.4, Section III, draft decision -/CP.6, paragraphs 3 and 4.

Protocol with oversight being provided by the enforcement branch of the compliance committee, in accordance with the relevant provisions. Only Parties that have accepted the agreement on compliance supplementing the Kyoto Protocol shall be entitled to transfer or acquire credits generated by the use of the mechanisms.

2. Article 6 project activities[17]

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. To affirm that it is the host Party's prerogative to confirm whether an Article 6 project activity assists it in achieving sustainable development;

2. To recognize that Parties included in Annex I are to refrain from using emission reduction units generated from nuclear facilities to meet their commitments under Article 3.1;

3. To recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to establish a supervisory committee to supervise, *inter alia*, the verification of emission reduction units generated by Article 6 project activities.

3. Article 12 (clean development mechanism)

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. To affirm that it is the host Party's prerogative to confirm whether a clean development mechanism project activity assists it in achieving sustainable development;

2. To recognize that Parties included in Annex I are to refrain from using certified emission reductions generated from nuclear facilities to meet their commitments under Article 3.1;

3. To emphasize that public funding for clean development mechanism projects from Parties included in Annex I is not to result in the diversion of official development assistance and is to be separate from and not counted towards the financial obligations of Parties included in Annex I;

4. To facilitate a prompt start for a clean development mechanism and to invite nominations for membership of the executive board prior to its seventh session, with a view to the Conference of the Parties electing the members of the executive board at that session;

5. That the executive board shall comprise ten members from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as follows:

(a) One member from each of the five United Nations regional groups, two other members from the Parties included in Annex I, two other members from the Parties not included in Annex I and one representative of the small island developing States, taking into account the current practice in the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;

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[17] Commonly referred to as joint implementation.

6. That the executive board shall develop and recommend to the Conference of the Parties, at its eighth session, simplified modalities and procedures for the following small-scale clean development mechanism project activities:

(a) Renewable energy project activities with a maximum output capacity equivalent of up to 15 megawatts (or an appropriate equivalent);

(b) Energy efficiency improvement project activities which reduce energy consumption, on the supply and/or demand side, by up to the equivalent of 15 gigawatthours per year; or

(c) Other project activities that both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

7. To invite the executive board to review the simplified modalities, procedures and the definition of small-scale project activities referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above and, if necessary, make appropriate recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

8. That afforestation and reforestation projects shall be the only eligible land use, land-use change and forestry projects under the clean development mechanism during the first commitment period. Implementation of such projects shall be guided by the principles referred to in section VII, paragraph 1 below (on land use, land-use change and forestry), and by definitions and modalities to be developed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice for decision at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties. The modalities to be addressed shall include non-permanence, additionality, leakage, scale, uncertainties, socio-economic and environmental impacts (including impacts on bio-diversity and natural ecosystems) (see section VII below on land use, land-use change and forestry regarding limitation of scale);

9. That the treatment of land use, land-use change and forestry projects under the clean development mechanism in future commitment periods shall be decided as part of the negotiations on the second commitment period.

4. Article 17

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. To recommend to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that each Party included in Annex I shall maintain, in its national registry, a commitment period reserve which should not drop below 90 per cent of the Party's assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, of the Kyoto Protocol, or 100 per cent of five times its most recently reviewed inventory, whichever is lowest.

VII. LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Affirms* that the following principles govern the treatment of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities:

(a) That the treatment of these activities be based on sound science;

(b) That consistent methodologies be used over time for the estimation and reporting of these activities;

(c) That the aim stated in Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol not be changed by accounting for LULUCF activities;

(d) That the mere presence of carbon stocks be excluded from accounting;

(e) That the implementation of LULUCF activities contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources;

(f) That accounting for LULUCF does not imply a transfer of commitments to a future commitment period;

(g) That reversal of any removal due to LULUCF activities be accounted for at the appropriate point in time;

(h) That accounting excludes removals resulting from (a) elevated carbon dioxide concentrations above their pre-industrial level; (b) indirect nitrogen deposition; and (c) the dynamic effects of age structure resulting from activities and practices before the reference year.

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

2. On a definition of "forest" and on definitions of the activities "afforestation", "reforestation" and "deforestation" for the purpose of implementing Article 3.3. These activities shall be defined on the basis of a change in land use.

3. That debits from harvesting during the first commitment period following afforestation and reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than credits earned on that unit of land;

4. That "forest management", "cropland management", "grazing land management" and "revegetation" are eligible land-use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. A Party may choose to apply any or all of these activities during the first commitment period. A Party shall fix its choice of eligible activities prior to the start of the first commitment period;

5. That, during the first commitment period, a Party that selects any or all of the activities mentioned in paragraph 4 above shall demonstrate that such activities have occurred since 1990, and are human-induced. Such activities should not account for emissions and

removals resulting from afforestation, reforestation and deforestation as determined under Article 3, paragraph 3;

6. That the following accounting rules are applicable in the first commitment period. They aim to pragmatically implement the guiding principles in the preamble:

(a) Application of net-net accounting (net emissions or removals over the commitment period less net removals in the base year, times five) for agricultural activities (cropland management, grazing land management and revegetation);

(b) Accounting for forest management up to the level of any possible Article 3.3 debits, if the total carbon stock change in the managed forests since 1990 is equal to or larger than this Article 3.3 debit (up to 8.2 megatons of carbon per Party per year; no discounting);

(c) Additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party, resulting from forest management under Article 3.4 after the application of the Article 3.3 debit compensation described in subparagraph (b) above, and resulting from forest management undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed the value inscribed in Appendix Z to this decision[18];

7. That the eligibility of LULUCF activities under Article 12 is limited to afforestation and reforestation;

8. That for the first commitment period, the total of additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party resulting from eligible LULUCF activities under Article 12, shall not exceed 1 % of base year emissions of that Party, times five;

9. To request the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM in the first commitment period, taking into account the issues of non-permanence, additionality, leakage, uncertainties and socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and being guided by the principles in paragraph 2 and terms of reference to be agreed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, with the aim of adopting a decision on these definitions and modalities at its ninth session, to be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session.

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[18] In arriving at the values in the Appendix, the Conference of the Parties was guided by the application of an 85% discount factor to account for the removals identified in paragraph 1(h) and a 3% cap on forest management, using a combination of data provided by Parties and FAO data. Consideration was also given to national circumstances (including the degree of effort needed to meet Kyoto commitments and the forest management measures implemented). The accounting framework established in this paragraph shall not be construed as establishing any precedent for the second and subsequent commitment periods.

APPENDIX Z

	Mt C/yr
Australia	0.00
Austria	0.63
Belgium	0.03
Bulgaria	0.37
Canada	12.00
Czech Republic	0.32
Denmark	0.05
Estonia	0.10
Finland	0.16
France	0.88
Germany	1.24
Greece	0.09
Hungary	0.29
Iceland	0.00
Ireland	0.05
Italy	0.18
Japan	13.00
Latvia	0.34
Liechtenstein	0.01
Lithuania	0.28
Luxembourg	0.01
Monaco	0.00
Netherlands	0.01
New Zealand	0.20
Norway	0.40
Poland	0.82
Portugal	0.22
Romania	1.10
Russian Federation	17.63
Slovakia	0.50
Slovenia	0.36
Spain	0.67
Sweden	0.58
Switzerland	0.50
Ukraine	1.11
United Kingdom	0.37
United States of America[19]	

[19] The blank entry reflects the fact that the United States of America did not participate in the development of this table. An approximate number for the United States of America based on data submitted by the United States of America in document FCCC/SBSTS/2000/Misc.6 and data from FAO in document TBFRA-2000 (UN-ECE/FAO) would be 28 Mt C/yr.

VIII. PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The Conference of the Parties agrees:

1. That, with the aim of promoting compliance and providing for early warning of potential non-compliance, the facilitative branch shall be responsible for providing advice and facilitation for compliance with:

(a) Quantitative emission commitments (Article 3.1) prior to the beginning of the relevant commitment period and during that commitment period; and

(b) Methodological and reporting requirements (Articles 5.1, 5.2, 7.1 and 7.4) prior to the beginning of the first commitment period.

2. That the consequences of non-compliance to be applied by the enforcement branch shall be aimed at the restoration of non-compliance to ensure environmental integrity, and shall provide for an incentive to comply. These consequences shall be the following:

(a) For the first commitment period, deduction at a rate of 1.3;

(b) For subsequent commitment periods, at a rate to be determined in future amendments;

(c) Development of a compliance action plan:

(iii) To be submitted to the enforcement branch for review and assessment;

(iv) To provide for action to comply with the quantitative emission commitments of the subsequent commitment period; and

(v) To give priority to domestic policies and measures;

(d) Suspension of the eligibility to make transfers under Article 17.

3. That the enforcement branch shall be responsible for determining whether a Party included in Annex I is not in compliance with:

(a) Quantitative emission commitments (Article 3.1);

(b) Methodological and reporting requirements (Articles 5.1, 5.2, 7.1 and 7.4); and

(c) Eligibility requirements under Articles 6, 12 and 17.

4. That there shall be an appeals procedure to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties against final decisions of the enforcement branch related to Article 3.1 if a Party believes it has been denied due process. A majority of at least three-quarters is required to override decisions of the enforcement branch.

5. That:

(a) The principles of due process and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities shall be reflected in the design of the compliance system;

(b) The principles mentioned in Article 3 of the Convention shall be referred to in the preamble; and

(c) The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities shall be reflected in the mandate of the facilitative branch.

6. That the enforcement branch and the facilitative branch shall each be composed of:

(a) One member from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations and one member from the small island developing States, taking into account the interest groups as reflected by the current practice of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Two members from Parties included in Annex I; and

(c) Two members from Parties not included in Annex I.

7. That the Compliance Committee shall take decisions by consensus, failing which a majority of at least three-quarters is required. In addition, decisions by the enforcement branch require a majority of members from Parties included in Annex I, as well as a majority of members from Parties not included in Annex I.

8. To:

(a) Adopt, at its sixth session, the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance as specified above; and

(b) Recommend the adoption, by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its first session, of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance in terms of Article 18 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Decision 6/CP.6

Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 14/CP.1 whereby it decided that "the Convention secretariat shall be institutionally linked to the United Nations, while not being fully integrated in the work programme and management structure of any particular department or programme",

Recalling further its decision 22/CP.5 whereby it decided to approve "the continuation of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, subject to review not later than 31 December 2001, in consultation with the Secretary-General, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/115 of 20 December 1995 and resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999,

Having considered the report of the Executive Secretary on the current situation,[20]

Noting the recommendation of the Secretary-General on this matter,[21]

Noting with satisfaction that the linkage continues to provide a sound basis for the functioning and administration of the Convention secretariat,

Noting that the expenses for conference servicing of the Convention are being met from the regular budget of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the support provided to the secretariat of the Convention through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Management;

2. *Approves* the continuation of the current institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations and related administrative arrangements for a further five-year period, to be reviewed by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties by not later than 31 December 2006;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the endorsement of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session for the continuation of the institutional linkage for a further five years;

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[20] See document FCCC/SBI/2001/5.

[21] See document FCCC/SBI/2001/5, paragraph 15.

4. *Invites* the United Nations General Assembly to decide at its fifty-sixth session on the issue of meeting the conference-servicing expenses of the Convention from its regular budget, taking into account the views expressed by member States.

17th plenary meeting
27 July 2001

II. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT THE SECOND PART OF THE SIXTH SESSION

A. Potential of clean energy to contribute to global environmental benefits

1. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Recognized that cleaner or less greenhouse-gas-emitting energy, emphasizing renewables, hydro, geothermal and natural gas, could promote global environmental benefits to meet the objectives of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and optimize the uptake of cleaner or less greenhouse-gas-emitting energy;

(b) Took note of the offer from the Government of Canada to convene an informal meeting on the above-mentioned issue and invited the Government of Canada to report on the outcome of the meeting to the SBSTA at its fifteenth session.

B. Further work on accounting, reporting and review under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

2. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2001, the Conference of the Parties requested the secretariat to organize a workshop of governmental experts to discuss issues under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, prior to the seventh session of the Conference, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of SBSTA, and to seek the necessary contributions from outside the core budget.